

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the subject application.

Claims 1-42 were originally submitted.

No new claims are added in this response.

No claims are amended.

Claims 25 and 29-32 are withdrawn in a prior election.

Claims 26, 27 and 28 originally included typographically errors, and should have depended on claim 25. Claims 26, 27, and 28 are withdrawn.

Claim 39, 40, 41, and 42 are canceled without prejudice.

Claims 1-24 and 33-38 remain in this application.

35 USC § 101

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory. Claim 39 is canceled without prejudice.

35 U.S.C. §102

Claims 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 33, 39, 40, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,324,335 to Kanda (Kanda). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of the claims.

Kanda describes an editing system capable of high-speed real-time edition. The editing system has a controller for setting reproducing speed on the basis of reproducing speed data inputted via a user interface. In the editing system, a hybrid recorder capable of simultaneously recording and reproducing is used so editing work can be conducted in real time. See col. 4, lines 6-14 of Kanda.

1 Kanda describes a method of storing clip data, event data and program data
2 using a first management record data. The first management record data for clip
3 data is data used to manage the clipped image data displayed in the clip displaying
4 area. The first management record data for event data is data used to manage the
5 clipped image data displayed in the event displaying area. And the first
6 management record data for program data is data used to manage the clipped
7 image data displayed in the program display area. See col. 17, lines 4-17 of
8 Kanda.

9 A second management record data for event data is data used to manage the
10 clipped image data displayed in the event displaying area for every clipped image
11 data. Similarly, the second management record data for program data is data used
12 to manage the clipped image data displayed in the program displaying area for
13 every clipped image data. The second management record data for event data and
14 program data have the following items such as the pointer to the data linked
15 before; pointer to the data linked after; property; event number; title; subtitle; in-
16 point clipped-image-data handle etc. See col. 18 line 66- Col. 19 line 27 of
17 Kanda.

18 Kanda further describes that a CPU allocates a time code to each video
19 frame of the video signal to be recorded based on the time coded supplied from a
20 time-code generating unit and also allocates a recording address to each video
21 frame of the video signal. It then stores the allocated time code and recording
22 address as a corresponding table. On recording, the CPU specifies the recording
23 address and the recording command to the hard-disk drive. The hard-disk drive
24 records a video signal to the specified recording address. On the other hand, while
25 reproducing, the CPU refers to the corresponding table to determine where the

1 video frame of the specified time code is recorded. Then the CPU specifies the
2 determined recording address together with a reproducing command. When an
3 external time code is supplied from an external instrument, the time-code
4 generating unit supplies the external time code to the CPU as a time code, but in
5 the case where the external time code is not supplied, the time-code generating
6 unit generates a timing code by itself and supplies to the CPU. See col. 26 line 38
7 to col. 27 line 2 of Kanda.

8 Kanda also describes a first time-code adding unit that adds a time code to
9 the vertical synchronizing period of the video signal based on the time code
10 supplied from the CPU. However, if the video signal is the one reproduced by the
11 video tape recorder, the time code is not added because the time code has been
12 added already. The video signal to which the time code has been added by the
13 first time-code adding unit is supplied to the external instrument as the
14 reproducing video signal V3, and is outputted. In addition, a video signal V2
15 which is almost the same as the input video signal VI is supplied other than the
16 reproducing video signal V3. This video signal V2 is the video signal in which the
17 time code is added to the input video signal VI. At this time, a second time-code
18 adding unit adds the time code to the video signal VI so that the correspondence
19 relation between the time code and the video frame to be added it becomes the
20 same as the video signal V3. See col. 28 lines 6-36 of Kanda.

21 Kanda further describes that in the editing system, in the case of closing an
22 application program, the work data which regards the event and program
23 generated by edit operation is stored to the hard disk in hierarchic structure. Thus,
24 in the case of starting the application program again, the clipped image data same
25 as the data that has been displayed before closed can be displayed to the program

1 displaying area and event displaying area by reading out these work data stored in
2 the hard disk, and returning to the state before the application program was closed.
3 Moreover, by storing the work data in this manner, the work data can be read out
4 later, and thus an edit list, such as an edit decision list (EDL), can be sent out. See
5 col. 36 lines 45-62 of Kanda.

6 **Independent claim 1**, for example, “[a] method comprising:

7 identifying multimedia elements having a linear time-code number;

8 adding a prefix value to linear time-code numbers of each identified
9 multimedia element; and

10 adding suffix values to the linear time-code numbers of each
11 identified multimedia element.

12 The Action argues that Kanda discloses the element “identifying
13 multimedia elements having a linear time-code number” citing col. 19, lines 50-
14 58. Kanda does not show identifying multimedia elements having a linear time-
15 code number. In the section cited by the Action of Kanda, Kanda describes an
16 index number; however, this index number is an index number added to the
17 clipped image data. This index number is a number added to all of the marked
18 clipped image data regardless of the generation of an in point, out point and event
19 (See col. 18 lines 15-65). Therefore, Kanda describes an index number as a
20 number added to clipped image while editing. Kanda does not describe
21 identifying multimedia element having a linear-code number

22 The Action argues that Kanda discloses the element “adding a prefix value
23 to linear time-code numbers of each identified multimedia element” citing col. 18,
24 line 66 to col. 19, line 22; and further argues that Kanda discloses “the element
25 “adding suffix values to the linear time-code numbers of each identified

1 multimedia element”. Kanda fails to show adding a prefix value to linear time-
2 code numbers of each identified multimedia element and adding suffix values to
3 the linear time-code numbers of each identified multimedia element. Kanda
4 describes an entirely different process in which the second management record
5 data for event data is data used to manage the clipped image data displayed in the
6 event displaying area for every clipped image data. Kanda describes that the same
7 number of the second management record data for event data are found as the
8 clipped image data being displayed in the event displaying area. Similarly, the
9 second management record data for program data is data used to manage the
10 clipped image data displayed in the program displaying area for every clipped
11 image data. Therefore, the same number of the second management record data
12 for program data as the clipped image data being displayed in the program display
13 area will be found. See col. 18, line 66 to col. 19, line 22 of Kanda. Kanda does
14 not show or disclose adding a prefix value or a suffix to a linear time-code number
15 as recited by claim 1.

16 Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the §102 rejection of
17 claim 1 be withdrawn.

18 **Dependent claims 3, 9, 10 and 11** are allowable based at the least on their
19 dependency on claim 1. Applicant respectfully requests that the §102 rejection of
20 claims 3, 9, 10 and 11 be withdrawn.

21 **Independent claim 33**, for example, “[a] multimedia device comprising:

22 a processor;

23 a multimedia storage module executable on the processor and
24 configured to store multimedia presentation content comprising of
25 multimedia elements; and

1 an extended time-code number module executable on the processor
2 configured to append extended time-code numbers to multimedia element
3 without a time-code number.

4 The Action argues that Kanda discloses “a multimedia device comprising:
5 a processor; a multimedia storage module executable on the processor and
6 configured to store multimedia presentation content comprising of multimedia
7 elements; and an extended time-code number module executable on the processor
8 configured to append extended time-code numbers to multimedia element without
9 a time-code number”, citing col. 28, lines 6-36.

10 Kanda does not show an extended time-code number module executable on
11 the processor configured to append extended time-code numbers to multimedia
12 element without a time-code number. In the section cited by the Action (col. 28,
13 lines 6-36), Kanda describes a first time-code adding unit that adds a time code to
14 the vertical synchronizing period of the video signal supplied from the decoder
15 based on the time code supplied from the CPU. However, Kanda fails to describe
16 an extended time-code number module that according to the Application appends
17 the linear time-code number associated with a particular multimedia element, with
18 a suffix or a prefix to make it uniquely identifiable. Kanda does not disclose this
19 process and correspondingly does not disclose an extended time-code number
20 module.

21 Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the §102 rejection of
22 claim 33 be withdrawn.

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Independent claim 13, for example, “[a] method comprising:

identifying a title value describing a particular multimedia presentation content comprised of multimedia elements described by extended time-code numbers; and

searching for particular multimedia elements based on their extended time-code numbers.

The Action argues that Kanda discloses “a method comprising: identifying a title value describing a particular multimedia presentation content comprised of multimedia elements described by extended time-code numbers”, citing col. 19, lines 50-58; and “searching for particular multimedia elements based on their extended time-code numbers ”, citing col. 26, lines 39-62.

Kanda does not show the element of “identifying a title value describing a particular multimedia presentation content comprised of multimedia elements described by extended time-code numbers”. The cited section of Kanda by the Action describes “index number of the in-point clipped image data” as an index number to be added to the in-point clipped image data. The index number of the in-point clipped image data is added to all of the marked clipped image data regardless of the generation of an in point, out point and event. Kanda provides no disclosure as to identifying a title value describing a particular multimedia content. Kanda merely describes adding index number to the in-point clipped image data.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the §102 rejection of claim 13 be withdrawn.

Dependent claims 13, 14, 17, 23 and 24 are allowable based at the least on their dependency on claim 1, and for additional reasons provided below. Applicant

1 respectfully requests that the §102 rejection of claims 13, 14, 17, 23 and 24 be
2 withdrawn.

3 Claim 17 further recites “wherein the searching is performed based on a
4 time map table that associates multimedia elements with extended time-code
5 numbers”. The Action argues that this element is shown in Kanda, col. 26, lines
6 39-62. The cited section describes that a CPU allocates a time code to each video
7 frame of the video signal to be recorded based on the time coded supplied from a
8 time-code generating unit and also allocates a recording address to each video
9 frame of the video signal. It then stores the allocated time code and recording
10 address as a corresponding table. However, Kanda does not show that a time map
11 table associates multimedia elements with extended time-code numbers. Kanda
12 merely describes a table that shows allocated time code and recording address.

13 Claim 14 further recites “wherein the extended time-code numbers
14 comprise a prefix and suffixes”. The Action argues that this element is shown in
15 Kanda, col. 18, line 66 to col. 19, line 22. The cited section describes an index
16 number; however, this index number is an index number added to the clipped
17 image data. This index number is a number added to all of the marked clipped
18 image data regardless of the generation of an in point, out point and event (see
19 col. 18 lines 15-65). Therefore, Kanda describes an index number as a number
20 added to clipped image while editing and does not describe the extended time-
21 code numbers comprise a prefix and suffixes.

1 **35 U.S.C. §103**

2 Claims 4 and 16 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable
3 over Kanda, in further view of U.S Patent No. 6,429,879 B1 to Sturgeon et al
4 (Sturgeon). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of the claims.

5 **Claim 4** depends from claim 1. As discussed above, Kanda fails to teach or
6 suggest each and every element of claim 1. The Action relies on Sturgeon for its
7 teaching of suffix values which comprise language, angle, and parental block
8 values. Sturgeon describes a record in a database structure for customizing
9 content presentation. A default settings portion is provided, so that a user can
10 force the DVD player system back to his global preferences by selecting an
11 appropriate option in the GUI. The default settings portion has a parental level
12 portion, language portion, aspect ratio portion, angles portion, and a subtitle
13 language portion. (Col. 7 lines 1-27). These are the default setting of a DVD
14 player whereas the Application describes language value, angle value, and parental
15 block value as the suffix values appended to the header of linear time-code
16 numbers of multimedia elements. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests
17 that the §103 rejection of claim 4 be withdrawn.

18 **Claim 16** depends from claim 13. As discussed above, Kanda fails to teach
19 or suggest each and every element of claim 13. Applicant provides similar
20 arguments as to Sturgeon as presented in support of claim 4. Accordingly,
21 Applicant respectfully requests that the §103 rejection of claim 16 be withdrawn.
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1 Claims 2, 12, 34, 35 and 36 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being
2 unpatentable over Kanda, in further view of Prior Art. Applicant respectfully
3 traverses the rejection of the claims.

4 **Claims 2 and 12** depend from claim 1. As discussed above, Kanda fails to
5 teach or suggest each and every element of claim 1. The Action relies on Prior Art
6 for its teaching of multimedia elements comprise audio video elements and
7 interspersed elements; however, Sturgeon offers no assistance in light of the
8 teachings of Kanda. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the §103
9 rejection of claim 2 and 12 be withdrawn.

10 **Claims 34, 35 and 36** depend from claim 33. As discussed above, Kanda
11 fails to teach or suggest each and every element of claim 33. Accordingly,
12 Applicant respectfully requests that the §103 rejection of claim 34, 35 and 36 be
13 withdrawn.

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15 Claims 5 and 7 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable
16 over Kanda. Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of the claims.

17 **Claims 5 and 7** depend from claim 1. As discussed above, Kanda fails to
18 teach or suggest each and every element of claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant
19 respectfully requests that the §103 rejection of claim 5 and 7 be withdrawn.
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1 Claims 6, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 37 and 38 are rejected under 35 USC
2 §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanda, in further view of U.S Patent No.
3 6,078,727 to Saeki et al (Saeki). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of
4 the claims.

5 **Claims 6 and 8** depend from claim 1. As discussed above, Kanda fails to
6 teach or suggest each and every element of claim 1. The Action relies on Saeki
7 for its teaching of a DVD player; however, Saeki offers no assistance in light of
8 the teachings of Kanda. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the
9 §103 rejection of claims 6 and 8 be withdrawn.

10 **Claims 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22** depend from claim 13. As discussed above,
11 Kanda fails to teach or suggest each and every element of claim 13. The Action
12 relies on Saeki for its teaching of a DVD player or multimedia device; however,
13 Saeki offers no assistance in light of the teachings of Kanda. Accordingly,
14 Applicant respectfully requests that the §103 rejection of claims 18, 19, 20, 21 and
15 22 be withdrawn.

16 **Claims 37 and 38** depend from claim 33. As discussed above, Kanda fails
17 to teach or suggest each and every element of claim 33. The Action relies on
18 Saeki for its teaching of a DVD player or multimedia device; however, Saeki
19 offers no assistance in light of the teachings of Kanda. Accordingly, Applicant
20 respectfully requests that the §103 rejection of claims 37 and 38 be withdrawn.
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1 Claim 15 is rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over
2 Kanda, in further view of U.S Patent Publication US 2004/0,030,665 to Sullivan
3 (Sullivan). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of the claim.

4 **Claim 15** depends from claim 13. As discussed above, Kanda fails to teach
5 or suggest each and every element of claim 13. The Action argues that “Sullivan
6 teaches searching is performed based on the prefix and on one or more of the
7 suffixes (e.g., claim 25 of page 14).” Sullivan does not show that searching is
8 performed based on the prefix and on one or more of the suffixes. Sullivan
9 describes that in the process a quantity of data that is intended for transmission is
10 generated after a start code. The data is the prefixed with start codes. The
11 incoming data is then checked for one or more patterns of fixed-size data portions.
12 If the pattern is not found, the data can be transmitted. If the pattern is found, start
13 code emulation prevention data is inserted relative to the data that contains the
14 pattern. After the start code emulation prevention data is inserted, the data is
15 transmitted (Fig. 1, Para [0032-0035]). Thus, Sullivan describes checking for an
16 entire pattern of comprising both the start code as well as data whereas
17 Application describes searching for the prefix or suffix itself and not the entire
18 data. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the §103 rejection of claim
19 15 be withdrawn.

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Conclusion

Claims 1-24 and 33-38 are in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and issuance of the subject application. Should any matter in this case remain unresolved, the undersigned attorney respectfully requests a telephone conference with the Examiner to resolve any such outstanding matter.

Respectfully Submitted,

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